

Dock Strike Solid in 9th Day

WEATHER

Sunny
and
Cool

Daily Worker

See Back Page

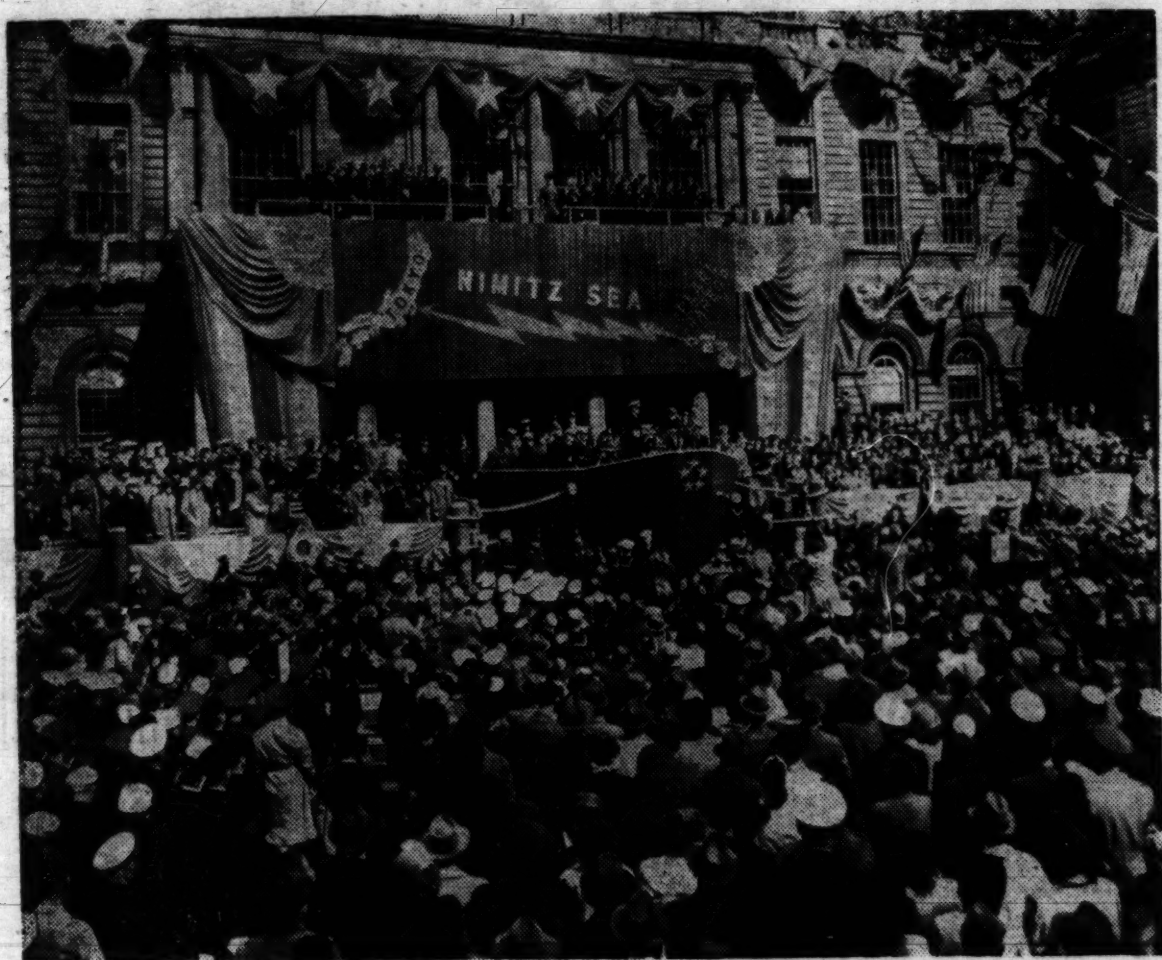
Pittsburgh Edition

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PHONE 'STRIKE' IS LAID TO COMPANY *ACA Makes Charge to Truman*



New York's Welcome: Adm. Chester W. Nimitz receives a scroll from Mayor LaGuardia making him an honorary citizen of New York. See Page 12.

Low Registration Seen Danger To Progressive Candidates

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Moscow Battle Turned Tide—Gen. Marshall

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Report Dictator Peron Out

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By DOROTHY LOEB

The telephone strike, which paralyzed long distance lines for four hours last Friday was company-inspired on the West Coast, it was charged yesterday.

The charge was made by the CIO American Communications Association, which has members in the telephone field.

In telegrams to President Truman, Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach and Paul Porter, head of the Federal Communications Commission, the ACA declared that the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co., which serves California, forced its employees to join the stoppage under threat of dismissal.

William Burke, ACA international vice-president, and A. S. Kanagy, president of ACA's West Coast Local 101, said they had affidavits in their possession from workers accusing company supervisors of using coercion to get employees to join the strike.

FIRST FORMAL CHARGE

The ACA charges give first formal shape to accusations of company inspiration that have been general from the moment the National Federation of Telephone Workers (independent) threatened to call the stoppage.

A political strike, which was not concerned with improving wages or working conditions, the stoppage was aimed only at intimidating the National Labor Relations Board and forcing rejection of a trial examiner's report branding a union at Western Electric Co.'s Kearny, N. J., plant as company-dominated. The Western Electric outfit is an NFTW affiliate. The complaint of company unionism had been brought against it by the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

In California, the Pacific T & T advised workers to walk out, refused service where it might have been given and advertised the strike favorably, Burke and Kanagy said. Kanagy added that supervisors told clerks and craftsmen in Los Angeles that failure to participate would be met by dismissal.

ACA Local 101 said further evidence of company complicity in NFTW affairs was shown in handling of a War Labor Board case. NFTW representatives on the WLB's telephone commission voted with employers to hold up wage increases to which a West Coast utility had agreed, the union said.

COMPANY'S AIMS

Indications are that thousands of workers who supported the strike because they have grievances of their own are looking for benefits while the company, which has its fingers deeply in the situation, seeks to keep it limited strictly to the move against the NLRB and the CIO.

An internal flare-up in the federation cast new light. Henry Mayer, NFTW counsel, announced that a demand for a 30 percent wage increase would be included in a

(Continued on Page 2)

Atomic Diplomacy

AN
EDITORIAL

IF THERE was any ambiguity about President Truman's message to Congress on atomic energy, there is none now. The President has made everything clear to the newspapermen who interviewed him at Tiptonville, Tenn.

The President had already indicated in his message that the United States would keep the "secret" of producing the atom bomb along with its partners, Great Britain and Canada. Now he has repeated the point with new emphasis.

Apparently the idea is to remind our Allies from time to time of the magnitude of our advantage. Our Allies may not be permitted to share the mysteries of atom bomb production. But they have gained new insight into our atomic diplomacy.

The United States government will mutter all the appropriate incantations of international cooperation. It will belong to the United Nations Organization. It will send delegates to various conferences.

But the object is apparently no longer to reach agreements and to keep them. That is the old-fashioned Roosevelt diplomacy. There is a new diplomacy, whereby it is solemnly pledged at Potsdam to strip German industry and whereby American representatives in Germany work assiduously to break that pledge.

It was the Roosevelt foreign policy that the United States would negotiate and compromise and finally reach unity with the major world powers on the basis of common interest during

the war and a common need for lasting peace after the war.

But Secretary of State James F. Byrnes and his Republican alter ego, John Foster Dulles, have made it clear that they do not believe in this kind of foreign policy.

They propose to drive hard bargains for American imperialist supremacy everywhere in the world and to break up any conference where they do not succeed. They propose to do this in the name of the highest ethical principles. But the weapon of their diplomacy is the atomic bomb.

The four freedoms were once inscribed in bold letters on our foreign and domestic policy. President Truman's modest contribution to freedom from want in his reconversion program is under savage attack in Congress. But the President himself is destroying the hope of humanity for freedom from fear. Atomic diplomacy is diplomacy by fear.

It is true, as the President says, that there is no fundamental clash of interests between the Soviet Union and the United States. But there must be a will for cooperation and a will for peace.

On the one hand, we attempt to terrorize the world with our awful power. On the other hand, prominent Americans like Dr. Langmuir of General Electric conjure up horrendous images of Russians pushing a few buttons and wiping out the entire United States. There will be no peace that way.

They are very shrewd, the hard-boiled

strategists of American imperialism who dream of world domination with the aid of a little gadget called the atomic bomb. The whole world may pay in blood for this dream. But it is doomed to failure in the end.

Mr. Truman to the contrary notwithstanding, no nation can long keep the secret of atomic bomb production. American know-how can be duplicated elsewhere. The scientists who made the atomic bomb realize that. And no nation can hope to dominate the world. Hitler found that out.

The dream of the atomic diplomats can only turn to nightmare. But there are other dreams, the dreams shared by the people of all nations, which have the substance of reality and the possibility of achievement.

There is the dream of the scientists who have worked for years to harness atomic energy for human advancement only to see the fruit of their genius become an instrument of imperialist power politics. Their dream can be realized only by genuine nationalization of all raw materials and patents relating to atomic energy and by turning over the atomic bomb to the United Nations Organization.

And there is the Roosevelt dream for cooperation between the big powers for lasting peace. It too is a dream that can be realized, but only if an alarmed and angry nation demands the abandonment of the strategy of fear and a return to the Roosevelt foreign policy of international cooperation.

Scientist Testifies: 'Silly' To Bank on Atomic Secrets

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—We have to remember that the know-how as well as the "secrets" of atomic energy are fully known in Russia, and that it is "a bit unrealistic to talk about holding out on information of that kind." This was the testimony today of Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory and officer of four national scientific societies.

He testified before the Senate Military Affairs and Commerce subcommittee, presided over by Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-WVa), considering legislation for a national science program with federal support for research.

Asked directly by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash), who authored some of the legislation under consideration, if he agreed with the President's statement in the morning papers, Dr. Shapley dodged a reply, saying "that is out of my field since I know it was made in relation to our foreign policy."

At this Sen. Kilgore with a twinkle in his eye and a broad smile interrogated, "And perhaps it also was made in relation to the present London conference?"

Previously, he had said, "We would not fool ourselves by thinking we can make ourselves secure by not publishing our results."

A provision of the revised Kilgore-Johnson-Pepper-Magnuson Bill authorizes cooperation in international research projects with the approval of the President. Sen. Magnuson said that at the suggestion of Dr. Isalah Bowman of Johns Hopkins University, the State Department was drawing up another draft of this amendment. And as if in doubt, he asked Dr. Shapley if he was in favor of international cooperation among scientists.

Dr. Shapley replied rather dryly that he was an astronomer and that "astronomy is international—the stars and sun shine on all nations, regardless of boundary lines, and the laws of genetics, too, are the same in Australia as they are in Denmark." Yes, he was in favor of the amendment, and, moreover, "I see little gain in holding knowledge back."

In reply to Sen. Kilgore's questions about his observations in the Soviet Union, where, with other scientists he visited recently, Dr.

Shapley described:

1.—How "the healthiest children I ever saw" were proof of the high level of Soviet dietetic knowledge and application.

2.—How the Russians excel in "the impractical—I use it in quotes—sciences": being second to none in applied mathematics and running a close second to America in pure mathematics.

3.—How Russian scientists regard their job as a "national responsibility," which is reflected in the

newspapers, also, and how "to our interest, if not surprise, we found a great deal of freedom among the workers."

Charles F. Kettering, general manager of the General Motors Corp., Research Laboratories, vice president of GM, chairman of the board of the Winterns National Bank & Trust Co., and president of C. F. Kettering, Inc., made a breezy witness but it was not clear when he finished his testimony what he was for.

Gen. LeMay Wants U. S. to Rule With 'Big Stick' and Atombomb

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 9 (UP).—Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay today urged the United States to control atomic bomb secrets and occupy the defeated nations indefinitely.

Here for a brief rest, the Chief of Staff of Army Strategic Air Forces in the Pacific told a press conference that "too many treaties have gone by the board."

Asserting that he believed "in a big stick," he said the United

States "is the only unselfish country in the world" and hence should take the lead in democratizing the defeated nations.

"We know we want international peace," he said.

LeMay said Japan and Germany should be occupied until there is no possibility that either can rise again as a military power. A reporter asked how long he thought that would be.

Phone Strike Is Laid to Company

(Continued from Page 1)

notice of intent to strike under the Smith-Connally law, along with the protest on the Kearny, N. J., matter.

William Stuckey of Dallas, president of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, took prompt issue with Mayer and insisted:

"We have no wage demands in our strike vote action. It is entirely in protest against the National Labor Relations Board ruling which seeks to replace independent unions with CIO outfits."

Another significant aspect of the telephone strike was the friendly treatment it received from press and radio in sharp contrast to other stoppages.

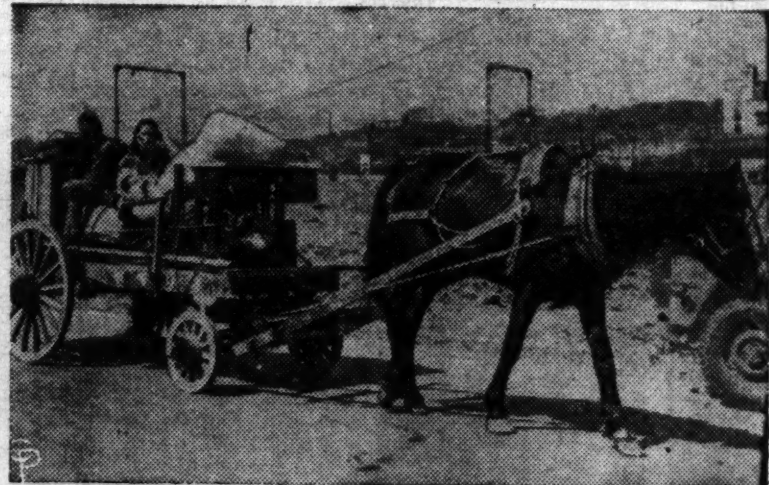
The union asked for a probe of the company's part in the "strike."

Share Atom, 17,000 British Scientists Say

By United Press

A petition signed by 17,000 British scientists and demanding that secrecy surrounding the atomic bomb be ended will be presented Prime Minister Clement Attlee Tuesday, the British radio, reported by NBC, said.

"Scientists," according to a spokesman for the group, "refuse to be pawns in the game of power politics."



The Road Back: A demobilized Japanese soldier sits behind his tired horse—and probably wonders whether he'll find his house still there when he arrives.

Franco Hold on Atom Deposit Seen as Peril

The Spanish government decree of Oct. 5 placing areas believed to contain uranium-bearing metal deposits under state control is further evidence of continued Nazi-Falange activity in the field of atomic

bomb research, Rep. John M. Coffee (D-Wash), declared yesterday through the American Committee for Spanish Freedom, of which he is Vice Chairman.

Stating that German cartels still control over 40 percent of the industrial resources of Spain, Rep. Coffee recalled his recent warning that "German Nazis who worked on atomic bombs in Nazi Germany are now safe and working in laboratories in Nazi-Falange Spain" and that "it was in Spain that the Nazis in this war did much of their experimental work on the rocket bombs which hit London and Antwerp."

"The national interest of the United States demands the immediate severance of all diplomatic and commercial relations with the Franco regime in Spain," averred Rep. Coffee. Continued research on the part of the Nazi-Falange scientists in the field of atomic energy, he added, "constitutes a direct threat to the hard won victory of the democracies in the World War against Fascism."

He urged immediate passage of the Coffee Resolution, H.R. 312, which he authored, calling for a diplomatic and commercial break with Franco.

Laval to Die By Firing Squad

PARIS, Oct. 9 (UP). — Pierre Laval, France's arch-collaborator with the Nazis in World War II, was convicted of treason in the High Court of Justice today and sentenced to death.

He will meet his end before a firing squad at Montrouge fortress just outside of Paris, probably before the end of the week. Gen. Charles de Gaulle is certain to reject any plea for clemency, it was said.

The jury took only one hour to arrive at its verdict of guilty of both counts — treason and intelligence with the enemy. Under the verdict Laval was sentenced to national indignity and his fortune — once one of the largest in France — was ordered confiscated.

Laval was not in the courtroom when the verdict was announced.

He had refused to return to the courtroom after last Saturday.

When the judge finished reading the sentence and the court rose, the clerk went to Laval's cell to inform



LAVAL

him of his fate. Laval heard him through.

"I was expecting it," he muttered. "I shall not sign any appeal for mercy."

Bevin Insists on Ignoring Potsdam

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain considers it a "matter of principle" to have as many nations as possible prepare the treaties of peace, despite the Potsdam agreement's emphasis on the leading role of the Big Three.

In his version of the London conference, Bevin supported the American stand, as made by Secretary of State James V. Byrnes last Friday night.

The Labor minister told the story in such a way as to make Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet foreign commissar, appear stubborn and unreasonable.

At the same time, Bevin disclosed an exchange of notes between himself and Molotov in which both emphasize the current difficulties among the great powers can be overcome.

The Molotov note, thanking the British government for its hospitality, expressed confidence that "our future collaboration . . . will continue, having overcome the temporary difficulties on the way. . ."

Bevin replied, saying that he was "very pleased" with the Molotov message, and agreed that the great powers might encounter difficulties but "no trouble must remain unmastered" in the pursuit of peace.

On the other hand, Bevin indicated that a considerable period would elapse before peace negotiations were resumed, declaring:

"Perhaps when we met in London in September we were a little too close to two great victories for us to be able to reach immediate agreement."

Bevin's version generally supported the Byrnes' position except that, according to Bevin, Truman, Attlee and Stalin had conferred on the deadlock, and Stalin had fully backed up Molotov's position.

Byrnes declared on Friday night that the Soviet delegation pleaded the necessity of consulting with Stalin before it could reach any further steps.

According to Bevin, there was never any doubt that Molotov's position had Stalin's support.

It was perfectly clear from Bevin's report that the Anglo-American powers insist, first, that France and other countries shall participate both in the discussions and framing of the peace terms with former enemy states; and, second, that the governments of Romania and Bulgaria must be revised before they can be recognized.

The proposal for the participation of many nations in writing the peace

contradicts the Potsdam agreement, and opens the way for an anti-Soviet bloc, but Bevin insisted that Molotov had agreed to this on Sept. 11 and then changed his mind on Sept. 22.

Molotov had denied in his press conference of Oct. 4 that there was any record of such an agreement. He emphasized the importance of strictly adhering to the Truman-Attlee-Stalin decisions.

The Soviet government newspaper, *Izvestia*, stressed last Friday that without big-power unity the basis of the peace would be undermined.

UNRRA Reports On Medical Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UP). — More than 700 UNRRA doctors and nurses are caring for some 2,000,000 refugees still in assembly centers for displaced persons in Europe, UNRRA reported today.

The agency also provided medical care for some 40,000 refugees in UNRRA camps in the Middle East and, as soon as ports were cleared, sent 188 doctors, nurses and technicians to work with the Greek, Yugoslav, Czechoslovak and Polish local governments.

Communist Killed in Chungking, Bullet Intended for Chou En-Lai

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

The bullet which assassinated the Communist leader, Li Hsao Shih, in Chungking yesterday, was intended for the outstanding Communist statesman, Chou En-lai, the Daily Worker was reliably informed yesterday.

Close observers of the Chinese scene described the killing of Li, himself an important Communist worker in the Eighth Route Army offices and an editor of the Communist daily paper, was undoubtedly the work of gunmen for reactionary Kuomintang cliques. They are trying to upset the Chiang Kai-shek-Mao Tse-tung negotiations.

The assassins fired on the automobile in which Chou En-lai

Hear Dictator Peron Forced Out of Gov't

Col. Juan D. Peron, the fascist dictator of Argentina has resigned from his triple post in the cabinet, United Press reported from Buenos Aires yesterday. He held the labor, war, and vice presidency posts.

It appeared probable from confused bulletins that the fascist colonels were quarreling among themselves. One report said that President Edelmiro Farrell was in jail.

But the Argentine people, who demonstrated for democracy in their great march of Sept. 19, were out on the streets. Anything was possible.

CP in Big Gain In Norway Poll

OSLO, Oct. 9 (UP). — Labor and other radical or leftist parties will dominate Norway's new Storting (Parliament), and Communists will be represented for the first time, incomplete returns from Monday's election showed today.

The new parliament will be the first elected by nationwide balloting in any liberated European country. The old Storting was elected in 1936.

Ballots from the Oslo and Bergen districts, large population centers, were not counted until today. Returns already showed, however, that the Communist candidates polled several thousand times as many votes as they did in 1936, and the

party may have elected as many as 10 members of the Storting. Some observers thought final totals would show more.

The Christian People's Party, which had two members in the old Storting, made surprising gains, apparently at the expense of the Agricultural Party. The Labor Party also gained in rural areas from the Agricultural Party, early returns indicated.

On the basis of the first 250,000 votes counted, unofficial observers believed the Storting would include about 73 Laborites, 20 Conservatives, 22 Liberals, 11 Agriculturalists, nine Christian People's party members and at least seven Communists.

Stalin in Good Health—Harriman

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (UP). — W. Averell Harriman, U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, today discounted rumors that Marshal Stalin was ill and predicted increased friendly relations between the USSR and the United States.

'Belsen Beast' Admits to Murder

LUENEBERG, Germany, Oct. 9 (UP). — Josef Kramer, commandant of the Belsen concentration camp, lost his composure at his trial today and blurted out an admission that he had personally turned on the gas jets in the execution chambers.

So excited he slurred entire sentences, Kramer admitted under cross examination that he had forced inmates into the death chambers but insisted he was under orders from Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler.

He admitted he turned the corpses over to the University of Strassbourg following mass executions and said he had presided at the building of the gas chamber at Natzweiler.

Nazi Underground in Stettin

STETTIN, Oct. 8 (Delayed) (UP). — A major Nazi underground movement is operating in the Stettin area, ceded to Poland at the Potsdam conference, it was stated today by Deputy Lord Mayor Wladyslaw Kotowski. Nazis, he said, are constantly trying to spread propaganda against the Poles and to create agitation between the Poles and Russians.

Between 60,000 and 80,000 Germans in the New Polish territories have been arrested and placed in labor camps.

Labor Gov't Orders Army to Scab

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UP). — Britain's Labor government called out troops to unload strike-bound food ships tonight in an effort to counter spreading longshoremen's strikes.

The walkouts enveloped 11 key ports and involved more than 30,000 men.

The government's decision followed spread of the strikes to London, where 2,000 stevedores at the three "Royal Docks" voted to quit work today. Troops are being moved in to the Albert, George V and Victoria docks.

usually travels. Li—who died at the Chungking hospital—bears a slight resemblance to the famous Chou.

The auto was coming from the Nankai university, where Chou graduated as a youth, and which he often visits.

FASCISTS BLAMED

The Daily Worker's sources said that members of the C. C. group—the fascist secret service of the Kuomintang—were no doubt responsible.

The fact that the chauffeur of the car is reported missing is only intended to cover up the assassin's tracks, for the chauffeur of Chou En-lai's auto was completely reliable. He was no doubt kidnapped because he knew too much about the crime.

The dead Communist, Li Hsao Shih, was an official in the Eighth Route Army offices. His wife is the secretary to Mme. Sun Yat Sen. He was related by marriage to Laio Chun Kai, an old associate of Dr. Sun.

The fact that Kuomintang gunmen could dare to plan an assault on Chou En-lai, who is one of China's outstanding Communists, is another sign, the Daily Worker informants said, of the deep entrenchment of fascist officials in Chungking, and the need of cleaning them out before real progress can be made toward unity.

The announcement of Peron's resignation was made by the interior minister, Hortensio Quijano, who said that constitutional elections next April would be proclaimed on Friday.

Quijano has apparently joined with another group of fascists, including Gen. Carlos Von der Becke, commander of the army, and public works minister Gen. Juan Pistarini to oust Peron.

United Press, however, included Gen. Farrell in this group, contradicting the report of Farrell's arrest.

CIO Delegates Go to Moscow

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Twelve members of the CIO delegation to the World Federation of Trade Unions convention headed for Moscow today as the WFTU sessions reached an end.

The delegation to the Soviet Union was returning the visit made recently by a delegation of Soviet trade unionists who toured the United States as guests of CIO.

Sidney Hillman, chairman of the U. S. delegation to the WFTU Convention, went to Berlin for a 2-day visit in response to an invitation from General Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

The WFTU convention, which concluded its two-week sessions here yesterday, voted to take immediate steps to "secure full participation of world labor in the vital tasks of shaping and executing the policy of administration of Germany and Japan and in all other phases of postwar settlements."

The closing session of the convention was spirited, with the delegates, who represented 75,000,000 workers from all parts of the world, standing and singing the Internationale and La Marseillaise.

In an unanimous resolution, the convention instructed its executive committee: (1) to send a commission to Germany and Japan to "make a full investigation of economic and social conditions, the progress made in the liquidation of fascism and the possibility for the reconstruction of free democratic trade union movements," (2) to obtain WFTU representation in an advisory capacity on the Allied Control Commission in Germany and under the occupation authority in Japan, (3) to obtain for the WFTU an opportunity to "fully and effectively express its views on the peace treaties now under discussion," (4) to obtain WFTU representation on "all other international agencies hereafter established for the purpose of dealing with problems of peace and reconstruction."

The conference also recommended setting up a commission to investigate economic and political conditions in colonial and semi-colonial countries. Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding the breaking of diplomatic and economic relations with Argentina and Spain; establishment of a WFTU commission to probe charges of suppression of independence movements in Indonesia, Puerto Rico and other countries; urging an "indefatigable fight" by the WFTU against race discrimination, which would also be conducted within the union movements of some countries.

Greetings to the conference were received from 300 AFL leaders.

Break Strikes by Electing Goldstein, Company Urges

The letter at the right speaks for itself. Anti-labor employers and die-hard Roosevelt haters are getting behind Jonah Goldstein for mayor. They are putting their cards on him because they expect him to act against workers who go out on strike.

The same firm sent an appeal for funds for the Dewey campaign to employers last year. The letter was one of the most bitter attacks on the Roosevelt Administration issued in the course of the campaign. The firm would not be asking for money for Goldstein if it were not certain he was in its corner.

Garment Area Workers Rally Hits Goldstein

Judge Jonah B. Goldstein is the "Charlie McCarthy" of Herbert Hoover, Gov. Dewey and other reactionary Republicans, Max Perlow, secretary of the CIO United Furniture Workers told a mass rally of needle trades workers at noon yesterday at 38th St. and Eighth Ave. Perlow declared that Goldstein's election would put in office in City Hall the same forces that brought apple-selling and Hoovervilles after the 1929 depression.

The rally, held under the auspices of the Ladies Garment Center of the American Labor Party, also heard talks by Rose Russell, executive secretary of the Teachers Union, and Fannie Golos, rank and file leader in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

They spoke to a large crowd, most of them members of the ILGWU, which Goldstein counts on to give him support through the Liberal Party in which David Dubinsky, ILGWU head, is a leading figure.

Election of Brig. Gen. William O'Dwyer, (D-ALP) the speakers declared, would be the best guarantee that the city's influence and policies would be thrown behind the program charted by the late President Roosevelt.

Davis Motorcade in Wash. Heights Tonite

A Vote-for-Ben Davis motorcade will take place in Washington Heights tonight (Wednesday) beginning at 6:30 p.m. The parade will start at 155th St. and Broadway, move down Broadway to 125th St. and motor across Audubon, St. Nicholas, Convent and 7th Aves.

Six rallies at various street corners enroute will highlight the parade.

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NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

October 5th, 1945.

STRIKES CAUSE DESTRUCTION AND RUIN

The power of a handful of men banded as a labor organization to cause physical and mental agony to millions and to prevent vast multitudes from working for their living needs is fresh in the minds of New Yorkers. This contempt of the welfare and comfort of millions of New Yorkers is but an arrogant exhibit of the dictatorial powers assumed by labor organization and on a foundation so securely established by the ineptitude and cowardice of the administration in 1936 at which time strikers took possession of private property and excluded the real owners from entrance to their plants. The sanction of this violent action by organized labor was condoned and encouraged by the administration, and also encouraged labor to further violations of law by rewarding Governor Murphy of Michigan with an advancement to the Supreme Court of the United States.

You, as an employer of labor, undoubtedly rose from the ranks of labor. Few in your industry started at the top. The voters are afforded an opportunity to elect a man of integrity and respectability to the control of our local government. I refer to the Hon. Jonah J. Goldstein whose record speaks emphatically for his wisdom, integrity and respectability in its struggle against corruption and crime. With the election of Judge Goldstein as Mayor, you and all others in your industry will be sure of orderly, lawful government and economy of administration.

Will you aid in carrying on this campaign to elect an honorable man of great integrity to the highest office in this local government? Believing that you will have an impulsive desire to aid, may I suggest that your check be drawn to the order of the New York County Republican Committee in as liberal amount as you feel the merit of this appeal calls for, and by forwarding your check direct to my address as above, an official accounting and acknowledgement will be made of same. However, if you desire to contribute in cash, your expression to that effect will be promptly acted upon.

Do not delay or fail to aid in the election of Judge Goldstein.

Very truly yours,
DANIEL W. FARNSWORTH

Dictated by DW

Detroit Jews Rally Against Palestine Ban

Special to the Daily Worker

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—Four thousand Detroit Jews, in a great demonstration at City Hall here yesterday, demanded that Great Britain open the gates of Palestine to the tens of thousands of Jews seeking to rebuild their lives anew.

The Jewish people, said Rabbi Leo Fram, who chaired the program, are not pleading for the right to enter Palestine. "They won that right by their sacrifices made so generously to the cause of the United Nations," he asserted.

The demonstration was called by the Zionist Council of Detroit.

"Six million Jewish dead demand sanctuary for their living brothers," said one placard. Another one asked of Clement Attlee, British Prime Minister: "What about the Labor Party promises?"

Rev. Henry Crane of the Central Methodist Church, speaking "on be-

Warn of Lag in Drive for Cacchione

By MAX GORDON

A serious let-down in the electoral activity of Communist clubs in Brooklyn threatens to reduce drastically Councilman Peter V. Cacchione's vote this year. Leaders of his campaign are not prepared to say that he will be defeated if there is no pick-up, though they do not rule out the possibility. They do say, however, that he may come out with a far lower vote than he did in 1943. This, they feel, would be a serious blow to the progressive program advanced by the Communists and by Councilman Cacchione.

1,200 at Rally Map Harlem Unity Fight

A total of 1,200 parents packed the auditorium of the Benjamin Franklin High School last night to reaffirm their stand on unity of all groups in the community.

There were sharp protests against the reports, carried in the Daily News and Hearst papers, that there were riots inside the school. The incident occurred outside the school, and was encouraged by a small minority that hope to gain from disunity, it was declared by Dr. Leonard Cavello, principal.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, who addressed the gathering, declared: "Italians know too what discrimination means. We know we can have no democracy if we deny it to others."

He pointed out that the incident was fostered by people who hope to bring back the depression days of the thirties. "But we depend on solidarity of the workers, regardless of race, creed or color," he stated.

Clifford Rubenstein, Secretary of the Inter-Racial Committee, said the students had organized a committee to strengthen unity within the school and the community.

half of Detroit citizens," endorsed the President's appeal.

A statement was submitted to the British Consul to be transmitted to the British Government. The statement denounced the White Paper as a betrayal of British promises, and said it was responsible "for the death of thousands of European Jews, who might otherwise have found a sanctuary and a home in Palestine."

89 Willet St.--A Warning and A Lesson to New York Tenants

By LOUISE MITCHELL

Tenants at 89 Willet St., Manhattan, are faced with two problems: A landlord who reneges on his verbal promises. Delay by the Office of Price Administration Rent Division in adjusting rents for the 20 newly renovated apartments.

And the landlord of 89 Willet St. is faced with a tenant organization determined to fight down the line.

Barney Horowitz, taxi driver, has organized the tenement house after a five-month runaround in order to make the landlord hold by his promise of installing frigidaires without increasing the rent.

When 20 families moved into the house in May they were told they would get electric ice-boxes as soon as they were available. Well, said Horowitz yesterday, not only aren't the frigidaires forthcoming but now the landlord denies he made the promise. And if they are to be installed, the rent must be increased, the landlord insists.

"In a court the word of 20 people will stand up against the word of the landlord," the taxi driver, who owns his cab, pointed out.

ORGANIZES TENANTS
During the "trouble with the landlord," Horowitz succeeded in getting 13 families in the house organized into a tenants group. It didn't go easy at first, he admitted, but after several trips around the house, the majority joined.

Horowitz also went to see the OPA on the matter of rent adjustments. According to the rental law, a landlord may charge whatever

rental he deems fit until the OPA rates the apartments on the basis of the neighborhood. After five months, the OPA has yet to do a thing. It admits that the current monthly rental of about \$20 per room far exceeds the neighborhood standard of \$13. John P. Andrews, rent director of the lower east side, has promised rent adjustment within a few weeks. Andrews, however, insists that the matter of the frigidaires will have to be fought out in court.

RENT MELEES LOOM

Problems of the Willet St. tenants are just an indication of what faces the city in the days to come.

Resignation of Walter M. Hort, area rent director, and Maurice Whitebook, chief area rent attorney, seem to point to a general loosening up of rent enforcement. Rent control which was the most effective of all OPA branches is under constant fire from real estate lobbies, and they are ably assisted by reactionaries in Congress. Danger of widespread inflation faces the city if these controls are lifted especially in view of the complete absence of vacant apartments here. Should rent controls be erased the city would be avalanched by

rent increases. Landlords are greedily waiting for the day. And unless tenants are prepared through their own organization to take up a city-wide fight, they stand in danger of having "to put up or get out."

Sporadic tenant groups are formed in various apartments from time to time on the basis of particular grievances but a broad citywide organization is still lacking. The Tenant League of Greater New York is mainly concerned with organization in city projects. The problems facing these tenants are quite different from those of the rest of the city. Project tenants won't see a boost in rents when controls are lifted because their rents are permanently controlled.

The only organization doing anything on the housing front these days is the Citizens Housing Council. But here again the council is made up of all groups interested in housing, planning, community developments, etc. Tenant organization is not its province.

Unless an organization specifically tackling the problems of tenants is effective on a citywide basis before landlords get the go-ahead signal on rent boosts, tenants will be in terrible shape.

Two years ago, Councilman Cacchione received the highest first choice vote in the city—53,548. He topped the list of Brooklyn councilmen with 68,836 final votes. It would be a moral defeat if he should fall behind those figures.

His campaign headquarters report that only some 700 election workers are actually on the job canvassing throughout the borough. Two years ago there were 1,300 workers in the field on the eve of registration week. Over 1,500 were canvassing in the final weeks of the campaign.

There is also a lot of difference in the amount of activity on the part of the individual canvassers. Two years ago they were covering their districts thoroughly by going out four and five nights a week. This year, the job is being done much more lackadaisically, with many canvassers working perhaps one or two nights a week. The crusading spirit that put him over in 1943 appears to be lacking.

Out of the 1,296 election districts in Brooklyn, campaign leaders hope to have the citizens in about 900 visited before Election Day. Nothing like that can be done, they maintain, under present arrangements.

COMPLACENCY

The quick success in getting signatures for Cacchione's nominating petition, peculiarly enough, appears to have something to do with the letdown. Some 15,000 signatures were obtained in a week's time. This and other factors gave rise to a feeling of complacency which, Cacchione's campaign leaders say, is unjustified.

While the petition drive showed the people are for him, he cannot get a high vote without direct contact between his workers and the voters. For one thing, the City Council does not get much publicity during the year, and people are not acquainted with its work. Moreover, councilmanic candidates get little play in the press and radio. Hence people are not only unacquainted with Councilman Cacchione's splendid record over the past two years but many will not even know he is running unless approached directly.

Much of Cacchione's vote in 1943 was gotten in five assembly districts comprising the Brownsville-Crown Heights, the Brighton-Coney Island and the Bensonhurst areas. He got over 30,000 first choice votes there. In several election districts, he received well over 150 first choice votes. That cannot be done without intense electoral activity among the voters. At present it is lacking in those districts.

Moreover the Social Democrats in the Liberal Party are directing their campaign in those areas against Cacchione with their typical unscrupulousness and disregard for facts.

Cacchione's campaign leaders see the necessity for an especially high first choice vote because he obtained some 6,500 second choice votes from American Labor Party candidates who were eliminated in 1943. This year there is a strong possibility that the ALP candidates will be elected, hence their second choice votes will not be transferred to him.

A membership meeting of Brooklyn Communists, to be addressed by William Z. Foster, national Communist chairman, will be held next Tuesday at the Hotel St. George to deal with the campaign.

Twin Strikes Shut West Orange Edison and Calculator Plants

By DOROTHY LOEB

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 9.—Button up your overcoat . . . tie your kerchief tight . . . wear your heavy walking shoes and come and join the fight.

That's what they're singing over here where twin strikes have closed both Edison Industries, Inc., and Monroe Calculating Co. plants tight as a drum.

The strikes are twins because both broke simultaneously last Tuesday under the leadership of CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and both seek \$2 a day pay raises and other protection against the high cost of living and loss of overtime. But there the twinship ends.

VIOLENCE DIDN'T WORK

Edison, whose Kearny and Silver Lake, N. J., shops are closed, too, is fighting the strike in the courts. Monroe, whose newly organized Morristown, N. J., plant is also tightly shut, has tried violence. The violence didn't work.

The Edison management, which eliminated all overtime after V-J day, giving workers a 23 per cent wage cut, seeks an injunction banning picketing. John Gallagher, UE Local 407 president, and six other union officials were served with subpoenas today returnable in Chancery Court next Tuesday on a show cause order.

The Monroe Co. tried its hand earlier with police. Plant executives brought an armed escort for foremen and some white collar workers and tried to break through the line. There was a brief scuffle but nobody got through. The next day, West Orange's police chief announced his department would not be used to break strikes and there hasn't been a repetition.

EDISON STRIKE SOLID

This is the first time the Edison workers have been in a strike. Like their brother unionists at Monroe, they worked straight through the war without a stoppage. But the stable organization they built while they worked for victory is standing them in good stead and of the 3,500 strikers, approximately 3,400 turn out every day.

At Monroe, Ray Shattuck, Local 431 president, is having his second chance up at bat. He was the leader of the 1941, pre-Pearl Harbor, five-week strike which forced the company to sign on the dotted line in the first place. Employed in the plant's assembly department, he's been working for the company for 16 years and led an independent union before the shop went CIO. In all that time, he says, Monroe never once voluntarily agreed to a settlement with its workers. Every contract, including those won during the war, was obtained under pressure.

At Edison, the union seeks, besides the general CIO demand for \$2 a day raise, time and a half for Saturday, double time for Sunday, Election Day as a holiday and elimination of a newly instituted "merit rating" system.

The overtime demand, Walter Spelcher, a strike leader, explains, would only restore what the union had before emergency war orders suspended it. But management doesn't even want to give back what it previously gave. The merit plan, a system by which Edison rates employees itself, is opposed as a threat

to seniority since management would use its own rating to determine who should be upgraded, who laid off.

SEEK WAGE EQUITY

At Monroe, strikers seek a 65 cent minimum wage, daily averaging of incentive pay and automatic progressions in addition to the \$2 a day wage increase. As a result of a cut in hours from a high of as much as 66 hours a week to 40 hours, take-home pay there has dropped as much as 50 per cent and even more, Shattuck points out.

There's a strong community support behind both strikes and so far a scab is something everyone's heard about but none's seen.

A Citizens Committee, headed by the Rev. Marple M. Lewis, crusader for clean government, and including a Catholic priest, the president of the Merchants' Association and other community leaders, will hold a public hearing on the Monroe strike tomorrow night at City Hall here. The union has accepted and several war veterans will be among the witnesses who'll testify on its behalf. So far management has not accepted the invitation but the hearing will go on whether it does or not.



Some Lebensraum: Nazi die-hards get a little taste of their own medicine in a rock-piled Prisoner of War Enclosure at the Peninsular Base Section in Florence, Italy. These Nazi prisoners refused to obey orders. U. S. officers have found this punishment effective with stubborn Nazi captives.

Vote Today at ITT Affiliate

Starting at 9 a. m. this morning, more than 2,700 white collar employees of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. plants and laboratories in New York and Newark will vote in a day-long NLRB election to determine whether they will have bargaining rights through the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, CIO. The union had petitioned for this election over a year ago. Prior to that time union petitions for partial units had been denied by the Board.

Theodore Vincent, vice-president of the FAECT, declares the two-year delay has lost the workers many benefits in wages, hours, and working conditions. The group has been hard hit by lay-offs in violation of seniority principles since V-J Day.

The CIO union has already requested a conference with management to open negotiations for a blanket 30 percent salary increase.

Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. is an affiliate of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co.

2 Steel Strikes--CIO Offers AFL Picket Aid

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—CIO steelworkers, on strike at SKF works here, have proffered their support to AFL steelworkers striking Midvale Steel.

In an unprecedented gesture, the CIO workers have offered to interchange pickets with the AFL.

Joseph MacDonough, business manager of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union, said the main issue at Midvale was the firing of 3,176 workers on V-J Day. Some of the men, he said, had seniority up to 4 years.

MacDonough said the strike was the culmination of a long series of company attacks upon the union, including the company's refusal to discuss any reasonable settlement.

Heads ILD Vet Rights Bureau

Appointment of Milton Becker as director of the GI Rights Bureau of the International Labor Defense was announced yesterday by Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

The ILD GI Rights Bureau will specialize in giving aid to veterans and to members of the armed forces suffering from discrimination because of race, color, creed, national origin or political affiliation.

Mr. Becker received his honorable discharge on June 23, 1945, after almost three years in the Army Air Force, as staff sergeant and engineer gunner. He took part in the New Guinea, Philippines and Bismarck Archipelago campaigns, and the invasions of Hollandia and Leyte. He was awarded the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Philippine Liberation Medal.

Building Unions Here Fight Pact Freezing Wages

A master agreement for New York's building trades yesterday appeared doomed to defeat as the Building and Construction Trades Council submitted it for consideration in the locals.

The agreement, a result of five months of negotiations, ran into the sharp fire of a number of the council's most important affiliates because it sets a general seven-hour day and freezes wages at no higher than the Little Steel formula until March, 1947.

While most building trades unions are still at rates of 1941 or earlier, a number of unions, such as the painters, have received the 15 per cent limit, and plan to reopen the wage clause next year. The seven-hour day is most objectionable to a number of unions that have long been on a six-hour day.

William Dodd, president of Plumbers, Local 2, led off the fight when the contract was revealed at the meeting of the Building Trades Council Monday. He declared the contract would be a step backward for his union, which has been on a six-hour basis. Plasterers and bricklayers raised similar objection. Painters declared they would not submit to wage freezing for two more years. Representatives of Electricians, Local 3, were not present, but their union, too, is on a six-hour day.

Delegates of these locals pointed out that the six-hour day is a measure to increase employment opportunities, especially for the older members, who form a large percentage in the industry.

MOTION AMENDED

The original motion put before the council would have recommended approval of the contract. After the Plumbers' delegates walked out in protest, Howard McSpedon, the council's president and John J. Brennan secretary, held a short consultation and the latter amended the motion to provide only formal submission of the contract to the locals without a recommendation to approve. That motion passed.

The council's leaders and employers agreed on a five-year contract on the theory that the building industry would be stabilized and stimulated by a uniform working day and assurance against changes other than through the wage reopening clause in 1947.

Opponents point out that the building trades unions never had a better opportunity to stabilize the industry on the basis of substantial improvements for a number of crafts that had been behind.

THE AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

Will become the greatest party in America . . .

The strongest . . . The wisest . . .

We will elect presidents, governors . . . and perhaps you to office. What are you doing to build the ALP? We must have 500,000 votes Nov. 6. We need canvassers

CLIMB STAIRS! October is the stair-climbing month. Come out, come out, wherever you are. Get them to vote Row C on Nov. 6.

Sponsored by the BROADWAY COMMITTEE to elect Eugene Connolly to the City Council. He is running on the ALP ticket.

Judith Abbott	Paul Feigay	Margo
Luther Adler	Nat Dorfman	Zero Mostel
Ivan Black	Harry Green	Sono Osato
Howard Bay	Will Geer	Saki Ouri
Benny Baker	Oscar Homolka	Pearl Primus
Kermit Bloomgarten	Abram Hill	Dorothy Parker
Milton Berle	Libby Holman	Jack Pearl
Imogene Coca	Langston Hughes	Hilda Simms
Leo Shull	Sam Jaffe	Elsa Shelley
Edward Choate	Allan Jones	Moss Hart
Mady Christians	Joey Faye	Alex Yokel
Stewart Chaney	Arthur Kober	Beatrice Straight
Katherine Dunham	Sidney Kingsley	Dooley Wilson
	Philip Loeb	Frances Heflin
	Canada Lee	Wm. Feinberg

F. S. We need money. Send us a dollar bill to pay for this ad. The Big Money doesn't finance us. American Labor Party, 16 E. 41 St. MU-3-3098.

Name

Address

Jobless Insurance Claims In State Rise to 205,642

Unemployment in New York State continued to climb this week, official figures show.

New claimants for unemployment insurance benefits for the week amounted to 36,602, making a total of 205,642 registered.

The figures were released by State Industrial Commissioner Edward Corsi. Of the newly filed claims, 23,946 were reported filed by persons asking for benefits for the first time this year.

Of the over-all total, 87,347 claims came from New York City; 113,616 from the rest of the State, and 4,679 from persons who worked in New York State last year but have gone on elsewhere.

Upstate Buffalo continued to lead in unemployment, with the total number of claims received at 47,536.

The Corsi report also referred to several thousand claims filed for veterans readjustment allowance by ex-servicemen and women.

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RATES			
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$3.75	\$6.75	\$12.00
DAILY WORKER	\$3.00	\$5.75	\$10.00
THE WORKER		1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER	\$4.00	\$7.75	\$14.00
DAILY WORKER	\$3.25	\$6.50	\$12.00
THE WORKER		1.50	2.50

Reentered as second-class matter May 6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Get Out the Vote

GLOOMY predictions of a low registration in the New York elections appear to be borne out by the first day's figures. They are 15,000 below the first day of 1941, the last mayoralty year.

A low election turnout means that the working people are not coming out. Labor's political influence is therefore weakened. It means also that there may be three or four fewer Councilmen than in 1941, cutting down the chances especially of the labor-progressive candidates.

One reason for the low turnout appears to be confusion regarding the mayoralty race. There is lack of understanding among New York's progressive voters that the underlying struggle is between the central forces of reaction in America and the forces of democracy.

On one side is the coalition of Hooverite Republicanism and Social Democracy, both of which base themselves on anti-Sovietism in foreign policy. While Hooverism fights for reaction at home, Social Democracy aids it by disrupting the unity of labor.

On the other side is the coalition of democratic forces, with labor as its core. While reactionary elements within this coalition have had some influence on O'Dwyer, it offers the sole path for preventing Hooverism and Social Democracy from seizing control of the city and fastening their hold on the state.

Furthermore, a defeat for the reactionary groups within and without the coalition behind O'Dwyer can be achieved only by strengthening labor's political influence through a huge enrollment and vote for the ALP. Determination to fight for a democratic foreign policy and a progressive domestic one can best be expressed by getting a record vote for the Communist Councilmanic candidates—Councilmen Davis and Cacchione.

For these reasons it is essential that the people, the workers, be gotten to the polls in great numbers this week, when the elections will be determined.

The WFTU Is a Reality

THE World Federation of Trade Unions, uniting 65 labor federations of 56 countries with a membership of nearly 70,000,000 is now a fact. It was definitely formed at the historic Paris congress which ended Monday.

The whole world will see the contrast between the congress at Paris and the ill-fated conference of foreign ministers at London. The working class, united in purpose and unhampered by imperialist ambitions or the hatreds that they breed, has been able to get together on a program.

The decisions of the Paris gathering have been, on the whole, unanimous on all the problems related to peace, security, democratic development of all peoples, rooting out of every vestige of fascism and cartels, and on measures for the general progress of humanity. The representatives of British labor at Paris, undoubtedly reflecting the desires of the millions of British trade unionists, did not follow the footsteps of Laborite Foreign Minister Bevin at London.

The WFTU is a tremendous advance over past world organizations of the working class. The old IFTU, which now fades into a memory, never included even half of the organized working class. It was essentially a trade union organization of the Social Democratic trends in the working class, excluding the Soviet, Latin American, CIO and other important labor movements. The AFL is the only major labor organization still out of the WFTU.

The old IFTU was basically a federation of European unions. The view of its leaders upon unions of colonial and semi-colonial countries was largely a reflection of the imperialist attitude of their respective governments. Unions of colonial lands, and their representatives of all races, played a prominent part in the Paris deliberations.

Moreover, the WFTU is born amidst an unprecedented rise of labor organization and militancy with unions of liberated lands skyrocketing into the millions. They have great progressive influence upon the new governments.

The small but growing minority forces within the AFL that have been struggling for participation in the new world labor movement, will draw new courage and great strength from the Paris congress. All those who have been laying hopes on one or another disagreement between leaders of the WFTU, are disappointed.

It would be too much to expect that some of the top leaders of the AFL will give up their disruptive efforts against the new movement. But, undoubtedly, many leaders of the AFL who have not been too warm to the Federation's official stand will re-examine the whole problem. Refusal to enter the WFTU now leaves isolation the only alternative.



N. Y. Elections and Anti-Semitism

By MAX STEINBERG

TO DISTRACT the attention of the voters from the real issues and political lineups, the Dewey-Dubinsky combination picked a Tammany Democrat and a Jew to run on their tickets. Something new in our city politics. The strategy is to exploit the anti-fascist sentiments of the people, an attempt to convince them that the election of a Jew, irrespective of the fundamental issues involved, would be a blow to fascism. This strategy will fail. Every anti-fascist interested in the fight against anti-Semitism should make it his business to explode this trick.

The fight against anti-Semitism will be effective only when labor and all other progressive groups will join, together with the Jewish people, against the manifestations of fascism, Jimcrow, anti-Semitism and discrimination. Only in unity with those organized forces like the CIO, AFL unions, the American Labor Party, etc., whose program is clear and outspoken on these questions, can we hope to be successful in this fight.

A mayoralty candidate sponsored and supported by reactionary Republican and Social-Democratic anti-unity forces, though he may be a Jew, will not strengthen the fight against anti-Semitism.

All Concerned

It is wrong to assume that the fight against anti-Semitism is the fight of the Jews alone. It is also wrong to assume that Mr. Goldstein, because he is a Jew, would fight fascism in any way. As a matter of fact, Mr. Goldstein's association with red-baiters, and witch-hunters in the past led him indirectly to become a party to a subtle, anti-Semitic drive against Jewish school teachers in New York, under the slogan of anti-Communism, which was conducted by the infamous Rapp-Coudert Committee. Judge Jonah Goldstein didn't hesitate to support the Rapp-Coudert Committee. He sentenced Morris Schappes, leading anti-fascist who was persecuted by the Committee to prison for a term of 18 months to 2 years, an incredibly harsh sentence. His judgment against Schappes heartened the red-baiters. It heartened the anti-Semites.

To vote for a candidate merely because he is a Jew, irrespective of his position on issues, and what he represents in political life, only

weakens that struggle. Anti-fascists and Jews certainly will not fall into this trap.

Mr. Goldstein as a Jew, and his present political backers, do not symbolize the fight against anti-Semitism. Their political platform does not make for such struggle.

Such fighters against anti-Semitism as Supreme Court Justice Murphy, Henry Wallace, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Henry Morgenthau, Paul Robeson, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Stephen S. Wise, Senators Wagner and Thomas, Congressmen Marcantonio and Celler, Dr. Clayton Powell, Dickstein, Mayor LaGuardia, Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman, Michael Quill, Eugene Connolly and Peter V. Cacchione—Americans of Irish and Italian descent, Negroes and Jews—are not to be found in the Hoover-Dewey-Dubinsky camp. Those of this group that have spoken out in this election campaign, have spoken up for O'Dwyer.

Vote as Americans

The American Jews do not vote merely as Jews. They exercise their citizenship as all other Americans do. They cast their votes on the bases of issues in American life. As American Jews they are, with some exceptions, always aligned with labor and progressive America, which is in their interests as Americans as well as Jews. They will vote this time as they have in the past, for such candidates who stand for unity and struggle in behalf of labor and all the people.

No, the fact that Mr. Goldstein is a Jew should mislead no one. He is not the candidate of the progressive forces, of labor, or of the Jewish people. He is the candidate of reaction.

William O'Dwyer is the Democratic-American Labor Party candidate. Mr. O'Dwyer's views differ greatly from ours. We differ with him on fundamental issues. We do not endorse all his actions. The important thing to remember is the coalition of all progressive democratic forces whose candidate he is.

He is an anti-fascist. He is the candidate of the American Labor Party whose program is clear-cut on jobs, wages, discrimination, fascism and anti-Semitism. Mr. O'Dwyer is endorsed by the CIO and AFL. He is committed to a pro-labor policy and to fight for international cooperation. He, and not Goldstein, represents those forces that fight fascism and anti-Semitism.

The task of every man and woman in the ranks of labor; of every progressive minded citizen is to engage more actively in this election campaign, to bring to the people clarity on the issues involved, and on the forces behind each candidate. To defeat the reactionary manipulators and disrupters, to win support for Mr. O'Dwyer and the whole American Labor Party ticket.

The big job now is to get a big turnout for registration of all trade unionists and of all the people. The fight is on this week—Registration week.

Worth Repeating

TRIESTE should be, for many reasons, part of Yugoslavia and not of Italy, writes A. J. P. Taylor, fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in a carefully-written pamphlet issued by the United Committee of South-Slavic Americans, in which the author says: This would undoubtedly be the best economic solution. Trieste would be the only great port in Yugoslav hands, and the Yugoslav Minister of Transport would make it his principal concern. . . . Moreover, cooperation with other states of central Europe must be an essential element of Yugoslav policy; therefore, as a matter of Yugoslav interest, everything will be done to make Trieste the major port of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria. This would have a profound political effect, and one which it is a British interest to promote.

EIGHTY THOUSAND JEWS were killed in one night, testimony reported by the Associated Press and published in the New York Times of Oct. 2 says: Dr. Sigismund Charles Bedell, a Romanian Jew arrested in Paris because he did not wear the prescribed Star of David, testified that 80,000 Jews had been put to death at the big Polish camp in one night. His ghastly story—he was assigned to work in the Oswiecim death-house—omitted no detail: the cries and weeping when the gas-chamber doors were forced shut, the noise of fighting inside, the pounding on the walls, the silence after two minutes and the hideous sight when the doors were opened.

Change the World

NAZIS and their stooges have always been burned up about what they termed the "dangerous intelligence" of Jews.

They have charged that Jews are too smart for other humans. Jews had to be kept out of business, or they would acquire the property of J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, Henry Ford, General Motors, the duPonts and similar old-fashioned, slow-witted peasants who own 85 percent of America.

Jews had to be put on a quota in colleges like Dartmouth, Columbia, Harvard and Yale, or they would monopolize all the fields of learning, because the poor "Aryan" Edisons and Franklins were too dumb to compete against them.

And so on—the tale is familiar as Salem witchcraft and just as crazy, even though Jews have given the world a roster of genius in every branch of human learning, and this in spite of centuries of persecution and prejudice.

Albert Einstein, whose theories are the basis of atomic research, is a genius-Jew. So was Karl Marx, who accurately described the anatomy and pathology of capitalism better than any economist before or since.

Hank Greenberg, the baseball champ, is a Jew, and so was Gen. Maurice Rose, brave tank commander whom thousands of American soldiers mourn and are now building a memorial hospital for with their dollar bills.



by Mike Gold

THE list is too long—and it shows that Jews have displayed intelligence and heroism in many fields. But this does not mean that every Jew is a genius—nor is even exceptionally bright.

It would be wonderful if it were true. It could have many fine consequences. In New York, for instance, where over 2,000,000 Jews live, universal intelligence among the Jews would mean the end of the fascist press. Take the Daily News, for example, which claims a circulation of some 2,000,000. I would bet a live skunk against all the dead souls of the Patterson-McCormick families that at least a million Jews keep on buying the Daily News every morning. They help anti-Semitism and their worst enemy and the enemy of tolerance and democracy. Is that smart?

If Jews were really so bright, so uniformly sharp, would they continue supporting a newspaper that once printed a story to the effect that "kosher" meat was responsible for the black market and high prices in meat—the Jews, and not the Armour's and Swifts and other profiteer monopolists?

Why didn't the Jewish community at once rise in protest and stop buying the New York paper that dared print such a Nazi propaganda piece?

ONLY last week the Daily News dropped the mask again and showed its true face

It's Not Smart to Pay 2 Cents a Day for Poison

of a vile, poisonous Goebbels. Its Washington reporter, Iron Cross John O'Donnell, explained the dismissal of Gen. Patton by Eisenhower not because of his failure to weed out Nazis, but because of a Jewish plot.

O'Donnell-Goebbels named Judge Felix Frankfurter, Henry Morgenthau, Davis Niles and Sidney Hillman among the influential Jews who had finally succeeded in "getting" Patton. The general's real crime, according to Iron Cross John, was the fact that the shell-shocked soldier he had slapped that time in Sicily "was of Jewish descent and that the general used the words yellow-bellied and yellow-streaked and linked them up with the soldier's racial background."

O'Donnell refers to Frankfurter, Niles and Hillman as representing "the secret and astoundingly effective might of this republic's foreign-born leaders." He describes Hillman as the "Latvian ex-rabbinical student." His invention of a "Jewish plot" against Patton is straight Nazi stuff.

At least a million Jews buy the paper every morning, "only" to read its comics, or its sports, or to look at the pretty pictures. Is that smart? Is it a sign of Jewish intelligence to go on paying two cents a day to Hitler? Not even an Albert Einstein can overbalance such lack of reasoning, and the Jewish masses of New York still need to learn to fight against the native fascists. Altogether—no if and but. Let's all get smart and join in one big push to end the Daily News!

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Glad to See 'Worker' Again

Biddeford, Me.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Recently I was cut off for a time from any contact with the Daily Worker and The Worker. I nearly drowned in the welter of events reported and misreported in the capitalist papers. The N. Y. Times and the Herald Tribune left me feeling angry, frustrated and suffocated. Then yesterday I saw my first "Daily" in a week, and came to the surface where I could breathe freely again. The news items told me what was really taking place in the world, and my spirit was revived by the editorial about Gen. Patton, and Joseph Starobin's article on The Issue in London.

People who don't read our press don't know what they are missing. MABEL R. WHITE

Commends Reply To Senor Godoy

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your answer to Sr. Godoy, Ambassador of Trujillo in the U. S. A., could not be otherwise because the policy of the "Worker" always has been the defense of oppressed people. You are absolutely right when you say: "many sources, in addition to Mr. Morales, testify that workers conditions in the Dominican Republic are desperate" . . .

In the sugar fields labor gets about twenty cents a day, for twelve hours of toil—and the laborer has to buy his food from the company store, where he is overcharged. The average pay in Trujillo's factories is from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week, for 48 hours. . . . A domestic servant is paid from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a month (no day off). The slave has to be a good cook and do the laundry; take care of the children and clean the house. Rice, the food of the people, is taxed 30 per cent!

Milk, as everything of consequence, is owned by Trujillo. It is of such a poor quality that people prefer American powdered milk, to save their children from dysentery.

These are some of the conditions that confront the workers in the so-called "Dominican Republic," that Mr. Godoy calls "a vast plan of social betterment!" CARLOS FELIX

Salute to CP From Soldier

Keesler Field, Miss.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Since being in the Army of the United States, I have come to appreciate more and more the program and significance of the Communist Party. I am stationed down South where the Negro situation is most unbearable to see. Signs marked "White Only" or "Colored, Stay Out," have been staring at me for some time and making me wish that I could kick someone in the teeth for putting up those signs.

The way Sen. Bilbo and Rep. Rankin are lauded here makes the situation even more disgusting. These two "heroes" are played up as the "savior" of this state. When I think of how the C.P. has fought bitterly against all this, I'd like to take my hat off and salute all the members of the organization and tell them to keep on fighting.

A DISGUSTED SOLDIER IN THE SOUTH

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Let's Face It

NO ONE has talked about the "Farm Bloc" in Congress for some time. Maybe it is because the spokesmen for the major farm groups that organized and inspired it have not in recent years taken the reactionary, anti-labor position they once held.

But if by "Farm Bloc" is meant the combination of congressmen from the agrarian South and from the rural areas of all northern states, then it certainly is still operating with a good deal of effectiveness today. We call it the coalition of tory Democrats and GOP reactionaries. Its score card includes sabotage of the reconversion unemployment insurance program, crippling of the full employment bill, blocking of FEPC opposition to the 65-cent minimum wage measure, etc., etc.

The term "Farm Bloc" has this advantage: it focuses attention on the fact that those who are stopping progress in the nation, who are serving as the political agents for monopoly capital in Congress, are primarily from rural areas. If that fact is ever fully grasped by the labor movement and other forces of progress, they may begin seriously to move in the direction of breaking reaction's virtual monopoly on the propaganda outlets and on political activity in agrarian America.

Of the 48 states in the union, the rural and small town population is dominant in 37. That means that 78 percent of the members



by Max Gordon

of the Senate come from constituencies in which the labor movement can be politically decisive only if it gets substantial sections of the farm population to move with it.

In the House, about 60 percent of the members come from constituencies where the rural population is the dominant factor. Even in New York State, most metropolitan of all the states by a good deal, 13 of the 45 congressmen base themselves on farm and small town residents.

If, then, labor is not to be everlastingly blocked in its fight for a prosperous, progressive nation by a diehard congressional majority, it has got to find the way to unity with the farmers. This is essential now if labor wants to get its reconversion program through, and it is essential if labor wants to change the complexion of Congress in 1946.

At the moment the election outlook for next year is all the other way if we take the voting figures of the 12 midwestern farm states over the past eight years as a guide. A major reason for the great congressional advances made by the Republicans in 1942, when they came extremely close to capturing control of the House, was the shift in the rural vote. In 1936, the farmers had voted 56 percent for FDR. In 1940, this had gone down to 45 percent. In 1942, over 60 percent voted Republican for representatives who were overwhelmingly anti-FDR and reactionary. While it went up somewhat in 1944 for FDR, that was largely because of the war.

Making the Grade

THERE was a student outbreak in the streets of East Harlem last week; and on an open lot in Chicago, the coming together of thousands of students, if not for the open pitched battle of the streets, then for that more subtle onslaught that would—by "legal means," if you please—exclude from their present schools the whole body of Negro children, precisely because they are Negro children.

But down across the Equator, in Argentine Universities, a heroic band of students fought tear gas and truncheons and sabers for democratic liberties.

How account for that glorious heroism and single-mindedness of Argentina's students? "The factory united them," said Lenin once of the proletariat, that new class which capitalism had brought into being, to be in the end its gravedigger. "Town life enlightened them. The common struggle in strikes as well as in revolution hardened them." Here in America we have come to think of the "academic life," at whatever level, as producing anything but such results.

Where, for example, aside from assemblies and "chapels," or perhaps the chance and short-lived "school spirit" arising from sports



by Harold Collins

competitions, or even the war—where else have our students in school or in college been bound together with enduring ties? By what have they been enlightened, not in this or that field of endeavor or research, but in the very nature of the society that must reflect and sustain, or else deny and betray, all their endeavor and all their research? And had those students been hardened to the unending struggle to make democracy live, who had not learned how not to give ear to those who would destroy it?

FOR students in Argentina, these were life-and-death lessons. Who knows, for example, on what they may once have been divided in fiercest opposition one to the other: the nature of art, perhaps, or the outlook for science? But the attacks of the fascist police found them—2,800 strong, for instance, in the single University of Buenos Aires—joined in a struggle that might cost them their lives. And should one imagine that it was by passion alone, and not by the deepest sense of what democracy must be, that they prepared their occupation of the University buildings in such fashion as to make them impregnable for nearly two weeks?

In whose hands, finally, will that popular

Argentina's Students Set a Pattern

government that must and will come to Argentina be safer than in the hands of those who will know its enemies because it was only by beating its enemies that they brought it to life?

HOW far into the past has receded that comic-book figure of the "college boy" that used to amuse America in the 'twenties, and whom not even the joint efforts of Hollywood and Life could again resurrect! His racoon coat was shorn from him by the whirlwinds of crisis and war; and there came a time (witness, for instance, the Coudert investigations) when his new seriousness brought a chill to the heart of reaction. In Argentina, the fight to win democracy has raised him to such stature as the students of India and of Czechoslovakia, among others before them, had already attained. ("By closing the universities and defying the government," says a recent Herald Tribune dispatch from Argentina, "the students have set a pattern for a general strike. . . which would probably overthrow the regime.")

Will it be only in the very midst of disaster itself, then, that America's students will also lift themselves altogether out of the past? Or will they, by soon becoming "united," "enlightened," "hardened," help to forestall disaster for America, and for the world?

Report U. S. Urging Iceland To Grant Army, Navy Bases

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 9 (UP).—The Dagens Nyheter reported from Copenhagen today that a U. S. delegation at Reykjavik was trying to persuade Iceland to grant the United States air and naval bases in return for "economic advantages." The dispatch was without confirmation.

Argentine Balloon Punctured by USSR

The fanciful tale that the Soviet Union was about to recognize fascist Argentina exploded yesterday, and once again gave Americans a glimpse of the irresponsibility of the "free press."

"Authoritative sources" in Washington were quoted yesterday in the N.Y. Times as saying that the Soviet Union had rebuffed an Argentine fascist maneuver to secure recognition.

Col. Juan Perron was said to have made the approach to Moscow but his proposal was promptly rejected. But how did this report ever get started in the first place?

The N.Y. Herald Tribune carried a front page story on Monday, headlined:

RUSSIA AND ARGENTINE MAP-
PING
DIPLOMATIC TIE IN SECRET
TALKS

The first paragraph by Joseph Newman in Buenos Aires said flatly: "Russia and Argentina have been conducting secret negotiations during the last two weeks for establishment of diplomatic relations between them, it was learned today from an official and unimpeachable source."

In other words, the impression was given to the casual reader and to millions of the radio audience that the Soviet Union was doing business with the Argentine fascists.

But the fact is that the Argentine fascists themselves wished to create the impression—and the respectable "Tribune" cooperated with them, since the correspondent admitted that he got the story from an "official and unimpeachable source."

Will the N.Y. Herald Tribune apologize to the Soviet Union for this slander?

And will it apologize to its own readers, as well?

Cite O'Dwyer's Aid to Refugees

The American Labor Party has just published two sparkling pieces of campaign literature on their mayoralty candidate, Gen. William O'Dwyer. Calling on New Yorkers to enroll in the ALP during the current registration week, the material is based on O'Dwyer's activities in Italy and his leadership of the War Refugee Board.

One folder describes how O'Dwyer went to Italy at President Roosevelt's request, and on the basis of a census he made, stopped a cut in the daily bread rations of the Italians. He fought attempts to place restrictions on the early restoration of Italian trade unions and in cooperation with the Bonomi government and the Allied Control Commission, submitted a plan for reconstruction of homes. To date, \$100,000,000 has been expended under the plan.

Under his direction, the War Refugee Board was able to liberate thousands of Jews who had been trapped by fascism. He was successful in obtaining food and medical supplies to tens of thousands. With the cooperation of various governments and the U. S. Army, O'Dwyer set up a chain of food deliveries for the victims of the notorious concentration camps at Buchenwald, Belsen, Theresienstadt, Ravensbruck and other places. He opposed deportation of refugees at Oswego, New York.

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Westrick Arrested; Ties With U. S. Monopoly Still Hushed

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

They finally got round to arresting Dr. Gerhard Westrick, the Nazi representative of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co., first exposed in the Daily Worker on Sept. 28.

Westrick was expelled from this country in 1940 as a Nazi agent, after contacting American industrialists like Capt. Torkild Rieber, former head of the Texas Co.

As the N. Y. Herald Tribune confirmed in its own copyrighted dispatch yesterday, Westrick had been working for the ITT, an American monopoly, all during the war and since the defeat of Germany.

He was comfortably housed at Langenstein castle, in the French occupation zone. But he carried a letter of identity signed by Col. Sampton H. Anderson, U.S. Army, on June 27, 1945, declaring that Westrick was working for the American Strategic Bombing Command.

The first news of the Westrick scandal was made public here by the newsletter Germany Today, edited by Albert Norden. It gave rise to the Daily Worker's front page demand for Westrick's arrest.

The N. Y. Herald Tribune also reports that Westrick was in "close liaison" with the Americans, and had a session in Paris last June with Mark A. Sundstrom of the ITT.

G. R. Sanders, another American who used to work for Westrick before the war, made contact with him under the guise of working for the civilian division of the Army's Strategic Bombing Command. So many questions remain unanswered:

1. Would Westrick have been arrested if he had not been exposed by Germany Today and the Daily Worker?

2. What is the Army doing about the go-betweens such as G. R. Sanders, Mark Sundstrom and all the other American industrial figures?

3. How come that an American colonel, Sampton H. Anderson, gave this Nazi a safe-conduct pass in the first place? And how come he was so friendly with Westrick as to stay at the latter's

Daily Worker

New York, Friday, September 28, 1945

(12)

U. S. OFFICERS, NAZI AGENT IN CARTEL DEAL

3 Army Men and Westrick Negotiate in U.S. Reich Zone

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Gerhard A. Westrick, notorious Nazi industrialist who was expelled from this country in August 1941, is now at liberty in Germany, rebuilding cartel relations among German and American firms in the occupied zone.

Here's how the Daily Worker first called the tune on the Nazi cartelist Dr. Westrick, arrested yesterday at last.

castle for two days?

4. What about Gen. K. E. Stockton, who was charged by the newsletter Germany Today with having removed ITT subsidiaries from the Soviet zone to the American zone, in cahoots with Westrick?

It's time to get to the bottom of this story.

See Gen. Ike in Marshall's Post



LONDON, Oct. 8 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower will be named U. S. Army Chief of Staff within a few weeks, replacing Gen. George C. Marshall, a qualified informant said today.

Election Issue Topples Voulgaris Regime

ATHENS, Oct. 9 (UP).—The Government of Premier Petros Voulgaris resigned today after the leftist political organization, EAM, protested against its decision to hold elections in Greece.

Leaders of the EAM revealed they had cabled a protest against the election decision to President Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The joint message said the EAM held the United States, Britain and France responsible for the Greek Government's position on the elections.

Athens newspapers published a report that 500 American troops were expected to come to Athens from Italy to supervise the elections.

Rep. Karl Mundt, (R-SD), who was in Athens on a junket, said the troops would be in Greece as observers and not supervisors of the elections.

Left and center parties in Greece had announced yesterday that they

would not participate in January elections. It was believed here that elections would be postponed until next March, and that a coalition cabinet would function until that time.

Allied Council OK's Unions in Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (UP).—The Allied Control Council today authorized the formation of trade unions in Austria "as long as their associations are not cloaks for pan-German, fascist or militaristic purposes."

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FOREIGN BRIEFS

British 'Consider' Renner Gov't

The British Foreign Office is giving "very active consideration" to recognizing Dr. Karl Renner's Austrian government, an official commentator said today. Informed quarters expected an announcement of British and American recognition from Washington and London soon.

The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies voted today to debate evacuation of British troops and revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, during an extraordinary session called to give approval to the United Nations Charter.

Student agitation against the British continues. Large numbers of pamphlets were distributed last night calling for action by the "Egyptian Army of Youth" and signed by the "Military Organization for Liberation of the Fatherland."

Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commander of U.S. Occupation Forces in Aus-

tria, left by plane today for Paris en route to the United States. Former French Premier Edouard Herriot, Mayor of Lyon and veteran leader of the Radical Socialist Party, announced today that he will be a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies on the Radical Socialist ticket. Portugal's former Foreign Minister Jose Barbosa Magalhaes last night presided at the first large Republican political rally in Lisbon in 20 years. Speakers demanded guarantees of free discussion, freedom of the press, individual liberty and suppression of the political concentration camp on Tarrafal Sal Island. A Cypriot sergeant was killed and five soldiers wounded at Famagusta, Cyprus Island port, yesterday in a clash between Indian troops and soldiers of a Cyprus Royal Engineers regiment who protested against overseas duty after the war's end, it was reported today.

Moscow Battle Turned Tide: Marshall

Chief of Staff Tells of Nazis' 'Strategic Defeat'

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has presented to the Secretary of War a detailed report on the operations of the Army from July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1945.

The report is not only a beautiful thing to behold because it is well printed with colored maps, but it also is a well written document, clear, concise and human. It compares very favorably with Gen. MacArthur's reports when he was Chief of Staff; those were compiled into a book—MacArthur on War—characterized by a dearth of progressive military thought, a dearth concealed by flamboyant, stilted and inane phraseology.

The report (124 pages) is divided into four parts. The first deals with the general operational and strategic part of the war as a whole.

The second details the war in Europe and Africa as far as the American Army is concerned.

The third part deals with the same question in Asia and the Pacific. The fourth includes certain recommendations for the future.

In the sub-chapter entitled "Failure to Invade England," Marshall blasts the myth that the Germans attempted to invade. He brings this out indirectly by quoting the testimony of Field Marshal Keitel, Chief of Staff of the German Army. This is important.

Marshall further points out that at Moscow the Germans suffered a "strategic defeat." This also is very important, coming from him especially.

Marshall calls the Battle of Moscow "the turning point of the war." The Chief of Staff quotes Keitel in relation to the Battle of Stalingrad as saying that "Germany failed completely to estimate properly the reserve of Russian industrial and productive power east of the Urals," thus indirectly blasting the theory that lend-lease won the Battle of Stalingrad for the Russians.

The size and importance of the German forces in North Africa (1942) is reflected in the statement that Kesselring, expecting an Allied landing somewhere in Africa "requested reinforcement by a division" (note the article "a").

D-DAY

What Marshall has to say about the surprise (or lack of it) achieved on D-Day in Europe, is equally interesting. In one of the "puff-stories" for the Office of Strategic Services (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Sept. 30, 1945) Donald Stokes says that "Germany was taken completely by surprise, both as to the location and weight of our D-Day attack."

However, Marshall has this to say: "All German headquarters expected the Allied invasion of France. According to Gen. Jodl, both the direction and the strength of the initial assault in Normandy were correctly estimated."

Gen. Marshall concludes the first part of his report with the judgment:

"It will be said that to protect itself this nation need only rely on its machine power, that it will not need manpower. . . . The only ef-

fective power a nation can now maintain is the power of attack. And that power cannot be in machinery alone. There must be men to man the machines. And there must be men to come to close grips with the enemy and tear his operating bases and his productive establishment away from him before the war can end."

And further:

"Certainly the implications of atomic explosions will spur men of judgment as they have never before been pressed to seek a method whereby the peoples of the earth can live in peace and justice."

Certainly most gratifying thoughts emanating from a professional military mind.

CODE NAMES

It will be impossible for me to give Gen. Marshall's detailed review of the operations in Europe, with the quaint code names for staff conferences and the assaults that fol-

lowed them (at the "Trident" conference, Washington, May, 1943, for instance, operation "Overlord"—the attack on France in 1944—replaced "Roundup," a cross-Channel invasion planned for 1943).

In April, 1942—and this is interesting—operation "Sledgehammer" was planned "as a measure to lend a hand toward saving the situation on the Soviet front."

Marshall says that "six divisions would be required for diversionary action in order to be of any assistance to the Red Army" (my emphasis—V.C.). The force assigned for such a diversion speaks for itself, when compared to the 247 German divisions then battling the Red Army.

Gen. Marshall points out that it would have been "impracticable" to attack Germany across the Alps, through that famous Churchillian "soft underbelly of Europe." Nevertheless an attack on Italy was ordered with 10 Allied divisions. It was estimated that the Germans had eight divisions to oppose such a landing.

Later, it is confirmed, the Germans had 24 divisions in Italy, but 14 of these were in North Italy (part

of these engaged in police duty). Toward the end of 1944 Mussolini's Fascist "Republican Army" had four new divisions. Thus we see that our calculations on the subject were quite correct.

On the question of the air war against Germany, Gen. Marshall is of the opinion that, while it would have been most desirable to close in with the Germans in western Europe as quickly as possible, the decision to try strategic bombing on a large scale was sound.

When the invasion did come, on (D plus 90), more than 2,000,000 Allied troops and 3.5 million tons of stuff had been put ashore in France. To this 14 divisions were added in

September via southern France.

Of the Battle of the Bulge Marshall says that von Rundstedt attacked with 24 divisions (this is only four divisions more than our estimate at the time).

(At this point another interesting fact comes to light: Eisenhower's intelligence officer (G-2), British Gen. Strong, the same one who is publicized in the above-quoted "puff-piece" for OSS, figured that there may have been 150,000 Germans in the Ruhr pocket. But actually 300,000 were captured, thus showing that OSS intelligence work was not so hot.)

Gen. Marshall's military fairness is reflected in the caption of the map

showing the Red Army march to Berlin. This caption says: "Along this highroad to Berlin was destroyed two-thirds of the German Wehrmacht."

The various operations connected with the crossing of the Rhine are described as brilliant, but easy as far as losses are concerned.

The Remagen bridge incident is described as a "windfall" which had been "hoped for, but not expected." This throws additional light on Eisenhower's brilliant direction because it proves that he actually changed most of his plans on the spur of the moment and took full advantage of the "windfall."

(To Be Continued)

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English-Speaking, Slav Nations Must Unite for Peace—Lange

GDANSK, (Danzig) Oct. 4 (Delayed)—(UP)—Dr. Oscar Lange, University of Chicago economics professor who is giving up American citizenship to become Polish Ambassador to Washington, told a group of Polish journalists and political leaders today that he would try to be one of the first diplomats of what the late Wendell Willkie called "One World."

Lange said the future world would see two great groups of powers, the

English-speaking nations and the Slav nations of which Poland is one. "The future of the world and world peace will depend on good relations between the Slav nations and the English-speaking nations," he said.

"I shall try to keep these worlds in mutual understanding. I don't know whether I shall succeed, but whatever happens I shall do my best."

Lange is touring Poland before going to Washington.

Borowy-Newhouser Payoff Today

FROM THE PRESS BOX

Mighty Hank Greenberg Is the Man of the Hour

By C. E. Dexter

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—As this richest and funniest of all World Series staggers to a close, it is plain that one player stands head and shoulders above his mates. He is Harry Greenberg, Bronx, N.Y., a tall, dark and handsome chap who spent the latter part of last summer in Left Field, Detroit.

This is no mean feat. For Hank spent three years and eight months in the Army Air Force, in which he was a captain prior to his resumption of activities as a ball player. He played not one game in that time.

Hank is 35—veteran ball players need long spring workouts under a hot sun. Hank uncomplainingly went into action on July 5, then sparked the Tigers to their pennant-winning drive. His home run with the bases full off Nelson Potter of the Browns on the season's last day was a flag-clincher unequalled in all the long history of baseball.

During this series he has been heroic. The Cubs' 9 to 0 crusher was the worst opening game defeat in the record book. Hank, undaunted, banged a three-run homer off Hank Wyse the following day—the exact margin of Tiger victory.

In the clubhouse later, Hank modestly asked not to be photographed alone.

"Get Trucks," he demanded. "He did the real job today." On Friday Claude Passeau shut out the Tigers with one hit. Ray Prim was sailing along on Saturday when Eddie Mayo walked, Doc Cramer singled. Hank then socked home the first run on a line single to left—and soon Prim was out of there.

On Sunday, the lean Jewish athlete was magnificent. The score shows him credited with three doubles, three runs. But it does not show that he might have been credited with a single in the first, when scorers gave Stan Hack an error. Nor that Andy Pafko, brilliant Cub center fielder, robbed Hank of another double in the third when he made an impossible catch against the wall.

Monday the Cubs took a four-run lead early in the game. It was Hank who scored following a walk in the seventh. It was Hank who delivered a two-run homer to tie the score in the eighth.

The super-dramatic game continued 7-7 until the 12th. In that inning Stan Hack, veteran Cub third sacker, drove a hard smash toward Hank with Bill Schuster on first. Hank charged in for a throw to the plate. The ball skipped over his shoulder. Schuster scored. "An error!" cried the crowd as the "E" sign was flashed on the score board. "Hank a goat?" Chicago fans were incredulous. There are three world series official scorers. One called the error; the second agreed hesitantly; the third dissented.

At 10 o'clock Monday night, following a protest by every other of the 300 writers covering the series, the decision was reversed. Hack was given a two-base hit instead of a single. The error was erased from Hank's record.

In Detroit, G. L. K. Smith and Charles E. Coughlin insidiously preach anti-Semitism. And so Hank Greenberg is more than a ball player—he is a symbol of his race, a symbol sometimes mud-bespattered by hate-mongers. To all fair-minded Americans Hank is a model of American manhood. His salary, \$52,000, is the highest in baseball history since Babe Ruth's \$80,000. It is said Walter O. Briggs sent him a \$10,000 bonus after that Sept. 30 homer with the bases full. Even Henry Ford wants to capitalize on Hank's greatness—he has offered Hank a general sales agency for his automobiles in New York City when he retires from baseball.

Characteristic of Hank was his remark after Monday's game. Forty-one thousand people saw Hack's hit skip over Hank's shoulder, but the chief scorer had said no. Hank was boiling mad—not at the scorer, but at himself. "Say it went through my legs," he told reporters. "I don't care how many errors they charge to me. What burns me is that I didn't stop that ball in time to retire the side and then win the ball game."

'Longest' Double In the Books

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—When the three official World Series scorers met here Monday night and decided that Stan Hack's 12th inning hit was a double and not a single, the Cub third-sacker gained the distinction of having made the longest two-base knock on record.

Hack smacked it at approxi-

mately 4:06 yesterday afternoon, but it wasn't called a double until 10 o'clock last night.

Clayton Powell, Jr. On WMCA Today

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., will speak for Mayoralty candidate William O'Dwyer on a political broadcast of the American Labor Party on WMCA Wednesday, Oct. 10, 7:15 to 7:30 p.m.

Best Team Since '33—Little

Lou Little, the cageiest of all coaches, yesterday compared his present Columbia football team with the greatest he ever produced.

The Dean of Eastern coaches coppered his remark by saying that the lean and hungry Lions may be still be a year away from their peak. But when he said that his two 'teen-aged backfield stars, Lou Kusserow and Gene Rossides, reminded him respectively of al Barabas and Cliff Montgomery, the secret was out that the Lions are loaded.

Barabas and Montgomery, you remember, starred for Columbia's

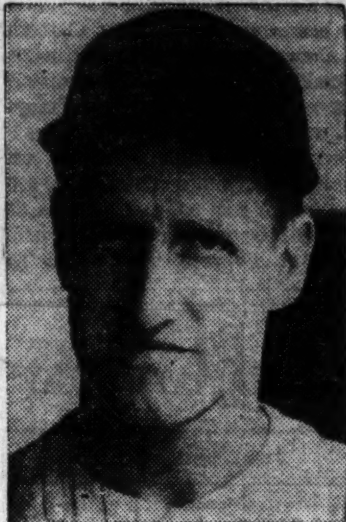
one great team, the 1933 eleven that went to the Rose Bowl. There, on a mud-soaked gridiron, the Lions upset heavily favored Stanford 7 to 0 on a perfect play that sent Barabas streaking through the mud for the game's only score.

Twelve years later, Little himself admits surprise at the quality of his new talent.

Little says his backfield is the best as a unit since his 1933 team but does not compare any of its members with Sid Luckman or Paul Gornall, who during their stay at Morningside Heights were one-man teams.

By NAT LOW

WRIGLEY FIELD, Oct. 9.—Fordham Hank Borowy and lefty Hal Newhouser will open tomorrow's World Series payoff battle before a capacity crowd at Wrigley Field. Manager Charlie Grimm announced Borowy as his selection at noon today, after some heavy thinking as to whom he should start in the seventh and final game. The choice Jolly Chollie had was between a none-too-rested Borowy, the vet-



Hank Borowy is the man Chollie Grimm finally decided upon as his payoff pitcher for today's decisive contest.



Hal Newhouser will be seeking to hurl the Detroit Tigers into the world's championship today.

eran Paul Derringer, who was hit rather freely in a relief stint against the Tigers, and possibly the young fast-baller, Paul Erickson. But baseball experts weren't too surprised when Grimm decided to string along with his ace right-hander. The former Yankee hurler has always been effective against the Tigers, and has chalked

up two wins over them in this Series alone. His Opening Day shutout was a workmanlike job, even though it must be admitted Hank was sent off with a big lead right at the outset which made things much easier for him. Back in there against Newhouser on Sunday, the Cubs' talented right-hander was belted out of the box midway through the contest. But when called on in the ninth inning of Monday's hectic 12-inning, the onetime Fordham ace pitched four innings of masterful clutch hurling until Stan Hack finally won the game for him with that now-famous double to left field.

Of course the big question is will Borowy still be strong enough to hold off the wrathful Tigers. Having been to the well both Sunday and Monday, it may be asking too much of Hank to be at his best again tomorrow. On the other hand, his talented opponent, Hal Newhouser, hasn't seen any action since his Sunday's win and should be at his best for this final contest.

While no pitcher has ever gained four triumphs in one World Series, Borowy does stand a chance of racking up three of them in this Autumn's classic should he win tomorrow. Seven other hurlers have accomplished this triple-win feat, and they include: Bill Dineen for the Red Sox against Pittsburgh in 1903; the immortal Christy Mathewson did it for the Giants against the Athletics in 1905; Babe Adams won three Series games for the Pirates over Detroit in 1909; Jack Coombs triumphed thrice over the Cubs in

1910 when he hurled for the A's; Joe Wood, in 1912, racked up three victories for the Red Sox over the Giants; Urban Faber achieved the stunt for the White Sox versus the Giants in 1917; and Stan Coveleskie of the Indians was the last man to do it, when in 1920 he pitched three triumphs for the Indians over the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Nice company to keep, if Borowy can do it.

For young Newhouser it will also be his third start in the 1945 classic, but unlike Borowy, lefty Hal will be shooting for his second win. The Tigers' 25-game winner was smacked around for four hits and as many runs in the first inning of the Opening Day game, and was driven off the mound in the third when the Cubs piled it on. Nonetheless, Hal showed his class on Sunday, when he went the distance to chalk up a win which gave the Tigers a 3-2 edge going into yesterday's exciting game.

Hal won't be the nervous kid he was on Opening Day, when he made the first Series debut of his life. All his poise was back with him on Sunday, and it will be that way tomorrow when he goes to the mound for the last time in this series.

Dutch Get Art Back

By United Press

Twenty-six Dutch paintings, stolen by the Germans and taken to Adolf Hitler's Berchtesgaden estate and to Linz, Austria, were returned to the Hague Monday aboard an American airplane.

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

- 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Cedric Foster
WABC—Two on a Clue
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Concert Music
- 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Perry Mason—Sketch
WQXR—Treasury Salute
- 2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—The Fitzgeralds
WABC—Rosemary—Sketch
WQXR—Request Music
- 2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Best Sellers—Play
WABC—Time to Remember
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Request Music
- 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WABC—Off the Record
- 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Rambling With Gambling
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
- 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WABC—Landl Trio, Songs
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News—John Gambling
WJZ—Jack Berch Show
WABC—House Party
WMCA—News; Western Songs
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
- 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WOR—Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Beautiful Music
- 4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WABC—National War Fund Show
WMCA—News; Music
- 4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Pop Harrigan
WABC—Feature Story
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—School of the Air
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Music
- 5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Let's Listen to a Story
WQXR—Today in Music
- 5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Captain Midnight
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Cimarron Tavern—Sketch
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Old Favorites
- 5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Tennessee Jed—Sketch
WABC—Sparrow and the Hawk
WQXR—Man About Town

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

- 6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Paul Schubert
WJZ—News; Kiernan News; Cornet
WABC—News; Quincy Howe

RADIO

- WMCA—570 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.
WJZ—730 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.
- WEVD—1230 Kc.
WNEW—1330 Kc.
WLIR—1190 Kc.
WRN—1090 Kc.
WOV—1230 Kc.
WBNY—1480 Kc.
WQXR—1550 Kc.
- WMCA—News; Talk
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
- 6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Man on the Street
WJZ—Here's Morgan
WABC—James Carroll, Tenor
- 6:25-WQXR—News; Dinner Music
6:30-WOR—News; Fred Vandeventer
WJZ—News; Sports Talk
WABC—Eileen Farrell, Soprano
WMCA—Racing Results
- 6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Adventures of Charlie Chan
WABC—The World Today
WMCA—Recorded Music
- 6:55-WABC—Larry Lesueur, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WOR—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News; Jack Elgen
WQXR—Lisa Sergio
- 7:15-WEAF—News of the World
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Swing
WMCA—Jack Smith Show
WQXR—American Labor Party Talk
WQXR—Operaetta Scrapbook
- 7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra
WOR—Cecil Brown
WJZ—The Lone Ranger
WABC—Ellery Queen
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
- 7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WRN—Johannes Steel
WOR—Sports—Bill Brandt
WMCA—Liberal Party Talk
- 8:00-WEAF—Mr. and Mrs. North
WOR—Can You Top This?
WJZ—Lum 'n' Abner
WABC—Jack Carson Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
- 8:15-WJZ—George Hicks, News
8:30-WEAF—Billie Burke Show
WOR—Bert Wheeler Show
WJZ—Fishing and Hunting Club
WABC—Dr. Christian
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

- 9:00-WEAF—Eddie Cantor Show
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—One Foot in Heaven—Play
WABC—Frank Sinatra Show
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—News Review
- 9:15-WOR—Real Life Stories
WQXR—Eric Pinza Records
- 9:30-WEAF—Mr. District Attorney—Play
WOR—Spotlight Bands
WJZ—Liberal Party Talk

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Ryan Tries New Vote Trick

Dock Strikers Say: 'No Pact, No Work'

By JOHN MELDON

Striking locals of the AFL International Longshoremen remained away from the piers yesterday for the ninth consecutive day while ILA chief Joseph P. Ryan tried another of his notorious "back to work" movements via local ballots.

Meanwhile, Ryan finally opened up with a red-baiting attack upon the strikers, intimating that "reds" were behind the walk-out. However, the 60,000 striking dockers, checkers and various pier employees affected by the tie-up ignored Ryan's obvious red-herring tactics and showed more concern with the latest "vote" maneuver which proved a dismal flop over the week-end.

DEFY RYAN

At that time, Ryan conducted a poll in the various locals, announcing later to the press that a "majority" of the dockers had voted to return. The men promptly voted with their feet the following Monday morning and stayed away from work in droves. The latest voting maneuver came as a result of a dictum by the New York Shipping Association, in which the employers declared they would not negotiate further until all the men went back to work. Ryan and his henchmen immediately "ordered" another vote among the ILA's 41 locals in the harbor. A check-up at various ILA halls on the North River waterfront yesterday revealed that few longshoremen were entering the halls to do any voting. Largest turnout was apparently by members of Local 791 at 164 West 11th Ave., headed by Eugene Sampson. Sampson had issued belligerent "rank and file" blasts during the first days of the tie-up but seemed to be toning down in his strike enthusiasm during the past 24 hours.

RANK AND FILE FIRM

Consensus of opinion among dockers standing along the waterfront on the North River yesterday was that Ryan's latest balloting move will bear close watching. Everywhere the rank and file slogan was "No signed contract with our demands, no work."

A heartening sign of growing maritime solidarity was demonstrated shortly after noon yesterday when members three marine union, two CIO and one independent, joined together in distributing leaflets to the striking longshoremen, declaring "The problems of the longshoremen are the same as those of the seamen. We're all in this together."

The leaflet was signed by Walter Harris, agent for the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders; Sid Kaufman, acting agent for the Marine Cooks and Stewards and

Strike Demands

Reduction of slingloads to 2,240 pounds from current practice of 6,000 and over.

Time and a half for meal hours worked.

Two "shape up" periods in place of the current three.

A guarantee of four hours work a shift.

Twenty men to a gang.

Joseph Stack, agent for the National Maritime Union. The MWOW is composed of all seamen who work in the engine rooms of ships from the Pacific coast sailing in this area. The MC&S represents the steward departments of similar vessels from the west coast, while the NMU embraces deck seamen, engine and steward department of more than 128 shipping companies. Distributors of the leaflets were warmly received by the dockers who welcomed the seamen's support.

Ryan who on Monday, set up a "press committee" of himself and Sampson in order to prevent "conflicting" statements from reaching the press and public, announced through his committee that results of the vote would be announced late Tuesday night or Wednesday morning as to whether the dockers had voted to return to work Thursday "pending outcome of further negotiations." Opinion of observers on the waterfront was that the dockers will stay out until they get their demands.

TROOPS UNLOAD SHIP

First instance of using U. S. troops in a strike since V-J day occurred when soldiers were sent to pier 90 on the North River to unload the giant troopship Queen Mary. Some 200 dockers walked off the pier after the ship docked when sling loads of dangerous weights were used, according to the men. There was no trouble as troops from the Port of Embarkation were marched on to the dock to replace the dockers.

Strongest rank and file center of the waterfront, along the Brooklyn docks, was the scene of flying squads of strikers who toured the waterfront checking up on individual piers to see that no one was working. The Brooklyn strikers are led by an active rank and file committee representing six big locals on that waterfront.

Registration Lags, See Danger to Labor Vote

The first day of registration this year shows a drop of some 6 percent for the city as a whole, compared with 1941. It shows also that hundreds of thousands of potential voters who cast their ballots last year will not come out this year unless the registration campaign is stepped up.

If the current trend keeps up, Manhattan and Queens will each

elect one Councilman less than they did in 1941. Manhattan will elect five and Queens four. There is a danger that this will mean, in each county, the elimination of a labor-progressive Councilman.

Those who do not register unless they are reached are mostly working people. They are largely progressive voters. If they do not register this week, their vote is lost.

Comparative first-day figures are:

Borough	1945	1944	1941
Manhattan	59,436	103,073	70,128
Bronx	51,356	87,113	52,830
Brooklyn	87,005	155,843	85,654
Queens	37,792	82,116	41,780
Richmond	4,109	8,176	4,914
Total	239,698	436,321	255,306

Daily Worker

New York, Wednesday, October 10, 1945

When It Comes to Dockers' Pay, East and West Haven't Met Yet

With the shipping industry due to swing back gradually to pre-war "normal" conditions following the unprecedented wartime flow of materiel and troops, a comparison of peacetime economic conditions of East Coast and the West Coast brings out these glaring facts:

A survey in 1940 revealed that West Coast longshoremen, members of the CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, earned from \$400 to \$800 more annually than the Ryan-controlled dockers in the East.

The West Coast union, under the leadership of Harry Bridges, forced the employers to abolish the notorious "shape up" and institute hiring halls, in which work is rotated, and to abolish sling loads of over 2,240 pounds.

West Coast dockers work a six-hour day, with overtime paid for hours worked thereafter each shift. East Coast men are fighting for a guarantee of four hours work a shift.

A survey conducted by New York's Greenwich House prior to the war revealed that of 217 dockers families polled on this city's West Side, 68.6 percent earned between \$400 and \$1,200 annually; 12½ percent made \$1,200 to \$1,600; 9½ percent made \$1,600 to \$2,000 and only 2.3 percent made over \$2,000.

In contrast, in that same year, 55.6 percent of West Coast CIO dockers earned \$1,200 to \$2,000 and only 5.2 percent earned between \$400 to \$1,200. Most of those men had been ill or incapacitated. Mean-

while, 9.2 percent earned in excess of \$2,000.

The war years, of course, boomed both coasts, and the average wage of dockers shot up considerably. However, the war is over and East Coast men know that the shape-up system, plus dangerous over-heavy slingloads, will bring back uncertainty of employment.

A survey of slingload increases on the East Coast shows that between 1928 and 1938 (approximately the same conditions prevail today) the rate of discharging cargoes of coffee rose 66 percent; handling paper rose 50 percent; handling steel pipe increased 200 percent; discharging bananas 50 percent, while loading copper increased 80 percent. Standardized sling loads on the West Coast put an end to such practices.

Millions Pipe Nimitz Home In Jubilant N. Y. Welcome

By HARRY RAYMOND

A roaring three-hour five-star tribute, with the traditional blizzard of ticker tape and confetti, greeted Chester W. Nimitz, five-star admiral and skipper of the mighty Pacific Fleet, when he rode through the streets of New York yesterday.

It was the Navy's biggest day. Four million New Yorkers jammed the sidewalks of Broadway, Fifth Ave. and side streets and crowded in windows and on ledges of skyscraping buildings to cheer Nimitz and the 2,000,000 men and women of the fleet he commanded.

The tumultuous demonstration began at LaGuardia Airport at 11:06 a.m., when the silver-haired admiral of 40 years naval service stepped from his giant C-54 bomber. Piped over the side by a boastwain's mate and six side boys, Nimitz was greeted by Mayor LaGuardia. Following a brief military ceremony, the ad-

miral was escorted to an open car which was driven off at the head of a motorcade through Queens and down East River Drive, Manhattan.

The demonstration became one cheering mass of humanity when the motorcade reached Battery Place. From the Battery on up Broadway to City Hall the Nimitz procession was led by a colorful parade of marching sailors, marines, Waves and coast guardsmen.

Standing on a high stand in front of City Hall, the admiral received from Mayor LaGuardia the city's gold medal of merit and a scroll of honorary citizenship.

Nimitz said he accepted the welcome in behalf of the 2,000,000 men of his command—Americans, Australians and British. Success of the fleet operations, he declared, was due to united effort of labor, industry and the people on the farms at home. Without this unity, he said, victory could not have been gained.

Proceeding up Fifth Ave., the welcome for Nimitz and his men became more stormy. Sharing greetings with the admiral were 13 medals of honor men, seamen and marines, of the Pacific command who rode behind him in jeeps. With the group was Lt. Col. Gregory Boyington, marine pilot who destroyed 28 Japanese planes before he was taken prisoner and taken to a torture camp.

Nimitz Wants Big Navy To Carry Atomic Bombs

The atomic bomb, Adm. Chester W. Nimitz declared yesterday, "adds to the complications and worries of a commander in a war theater." But the main problem for the future, he said, is "a Navy to maintain control of the sea."

The Admiral, at a press conference in the Women's Military Service Club, stoutly disagreed with scientists who stated whole nations could soon be destroyed by atomic explosions set off half way around the world by a push button. He called the atomic bomb "another weapon."

"In the foreseeable future a bomb must be taken to the target," Nimitz said. "To take that bomb to the vicinity of a target you need ships. You can't throw the bomb from a great distance. It must be taken within range of the target."

The commander of the Pacific fleet also stated he was in agreement with the occupation policies now being applied in Japan by Gen. MacArthur.

BACKS STEPS IN JAPAN

Asked if he thought proper steps are being taken to assure that Japan will never again be a military threat to the world, Nimitz answered in the affirmative.

"The fact that the occupation has proceeded smoothly, with no obstacles placed in the way by the Japanese shows that the steps taken so far have been adequate," he asserted. "I believe that when the occupation is completed Japan will not become an aggressor for a long,

long time."

On the question of uniting the Army and Navy under one command through the setting up of one department of government for defense, Admiral Nimitz expressed the opposite view to that expressed by General Eisenhower.

Nimitz said early in the war he had favored a single department of defense to unite all armed forces.

"But later," he explained, "I changed my mind."

A Navy of 500,000 men — that's what Nimitz suggests for the peace period. But he's against universal military training.

Pressed to say more on the question of universal training, he said he did not speak for the Army, but would not favor it for the Navy.

The Admiral's press conference was held in the library of the Women's Military Service Club. Before talking to newsmen he shook hands with more than 400 Waves who had marched in the parade up Broadway and Fifth Ave. earlier in the day at the head of the Admiral's car.

The outpouring of 4,000,000 New Yorkers to greet him on his arrival here was "a deep tribute to the people of the Navy," Nimitz said. He said he was "deeply moved and profoundly affected" by the great welcome.

Compton Warns Of Atom War

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (UP).—Nations will live in a world bristling with atomic weapons by 1955 unless international unity is made a reality, Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Nobel prize winner in physics and one of the top scientists who developed the atom bomb, said today.

"The choice we must make," he said, is whether we will have a government "agreed upon by the peoples of the world," or whether "the great nations will elect to fight the catastrophic third world war."